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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/652,166	08/31/2000	Paul Chan H. Tse	NORT-0067 (12825RRUS01U)	2631

7590 10/20/2004

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EXAMINER	
FOSTER, ROLAND G	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2645	

DATE MAILED: 10/20/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/652,166	TSE, PAUL CHAN H.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Roland G. Foster	2645	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 July 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-6 and 8-42* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *18* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-6,8-17 and 19-42* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant arguments not addressed either depend from the arguments addressed below, are not substantive, or are moot in view of a new grounds of rejection.

On pages 12 and 13 of the amendment, filed on July 02, 2004 (the "amendment"), the applicant argues that U.S. Patent No. 6,628,644 B1 to Nelson et al. ("Nelson") fails to meet the limitations of independent claims 22, 24, 29, and unamended 30. Specifically, applicant argues that the network device running a web browser as disclosed by Nelson sends data such as a "single number corresponding to a keypad press, or a series of numbers corresponding to a speed dial button" with the actual call routing performed further up in the network. Thus the data sent by the web browser cannot be considered a call request as required in the claim.

Although the applicant's arguments have been duly considered, they are not deemed fully persuasive. A typical telephone, when sending a call request, will send a number signal corresponding to a pressed keypad (e.g., DTMF tone) or a series of number signals (DTMF tones) corresponding to a speed dial. Further, a typical telephone relies upon devices further up in the network to perform call routing. Finally, applicant's own specification discloses an embodiment that relies upon a network level call server 48 to route call requests (Fig. 1 and page 5, lines 1-5). Therefore, Nelson discloses that the web browser sends a call request that is consistent with the plain meaning of a telephone call request to one of ordinary skill and as consistent with the applicant's specification.

It should also be noted that interpreting Nelson's web browser as the claimed "device capable of participating in call sessions" (e.g., claim 30) that participates by sending a call request to establish the call or by performing multiple other call session functions (Fig. 3, hold, transfer, etc.) while the actual voice communications takes place on another component (e.g., IP phone 22a) is consistent with both the applicant's claim content and applicant's specification. Regarding content, the applicant fails to recite in the subject claims that the device itself carries out voice communications. Further, applicant has demonstrated that applicant will expressly claim additional, narrowing limitations in the body of the claim in order to recite this feature (e.g., claim 1, "communicating, by the terminal, voice data over the packet-based network..."). Thus, claims that lack this expressly recited feature (e.g., claims 22, 24, and 30) should be interpreted more broadly as not requiring this feature. This interpretation is also consistent with the applicant's specification, which discloses an alternate embodiment where "various software layers, routines, or modules discussed herein may be executable on control units in corresponding terminals (page 11, line 28 – page 12, line 11). Thus, a first terminal (i.e., the claimed "device") may execute routines and modules to send the call request and a corresponding terminal may execute routines and modules to support the actual voice communication similar to Nelson.

On page 14 of the amendment, the applicant argues that Nelson in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,310,873 B1 to Rainis ("Rainis") fails to meet the limitations of claim 19. Specifically,

applicant argues that Rainis fails to disclose that charge information is added to a call request based on call rules.

Although the applicant's arguments have been duly considered, they are not deemed fully persuasive. As discussed in the prior Office action, Rainis teaches that the web client accesses rules information (for a basic payment model such as payment by credit card) in order to access charge information such as credit card number to the telephone number (col. 5, lines 1-15).

On pages 14 and 15 of the amendment, the applicant argues that Nelson in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,453,034 to Donovan et al. ("Donovan") and U.S. Patent No. 6,553,515 B1 to Gross et al. ("Gross") fail to meet the limitations of claims 8 and 14. Specifically, the applicant argues that the web browser of Donovan is not capable of establishing calls over the Internet and thus unsuitable for modification by providing SIP URLs.

Although the applicant's arguments have been duly considered, they are not deemed fully persuasive. As discussed above, interpreting Nelson's web browser as a terminal that sends the call request to establish the call while the actual voice communications takes place on another terminal (e.g., IP phone 22a) is consistent with both the applicant's claim structure and applicant's specification. This is especially the case with claims 8 and 14 because the claim recites a broad method and device very similar to claim 1, except that claim 1 was substantially amended to tie all the steps of the method to one terminal. Thus, applicant's amendment to claim 1 provides strong evidence that claims 8 and 14 should be interpreted as not requiring a

single terminal to perform all steps and functions. A cursory review of Nelson will indicate that the IP phone 22a establishes voice communications over an IP network and thus is suitable to SIP URL modification as discussed in the prior Office action and repeated below.

Applicant also argues that the IP phone 22a is unsuitable for SIP modification because it relies upon a network level call manager (page 15 of the amendment).

Although the applicant's arguments have been duly considered, they are not deemed fully persuasive. As discussed above, applicant's invention also relies upon a call manager. Further, the IP phone 22a must still establish voice communications with some endpoint device.

Applicant's traverse of the examiner's Official Notice for claim 32 is noted and the appropriate reference is provided in the rejection below.

For the above reasons, the rejection is repeated below, except where any new grounds of rejection has been necessitated by the applicant's amendment to the claims.

Claim Rejections Using Wood as a Base Reference

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-4 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,091,808 to Wood et al. (hereinafter "Wood"), of record.

With respect to claim 1, see the following paragraphs for details on how Wood anticipates particular limitations within the claim.

The limitation "displaying, in a display of a terminal, a hyperlink " reads on the browser display of Fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 54 – 67.

The limitation "receiving, by the terminal, an indication of user selection of the hyperlink" reads on Fig. 3 where the user makes a selection such as the dial button 75, which is a hyperlink (col. 5, lines 62-67).

The limitation "generating, by the terminal, a call request for establishing a call session over a packet-based network based on the indication" reads on Wood as follows. The call request is generated based on the indication via the web browser interface (Fig. 3 and col. 7, lines 1-25). Wood discloses in an alternate embodiment that the web browser path 18 is the same path as telephone (voice communications) path 14 (col. 3, lines 45-50). The path 14 is provided via an integrated services digital network ("ISDN") line (col. 3, lines 40-50). An ISDN line is critically based upon a D channel that supports end user packet data transfer. Therefore, the call is established over a packet based network.

The limitation "communicating, by the terminal, voice data over the packet-based network in the call session" reads on Wood as follows. In an alternate embodiment, the telephone 10 is integrated with the web browser 12 (col. 3, lines 55-57). Thus, the voice data during the call is communicated over the integrated web browser/voice terminal via the integrated web browser/voice (as discussed above) ISDN path 14 (a packet based network also as discussed above).

With respect to claim 2, see web browser 12.

With respect to claim 3, see Fig. 3.

With respect to claim 4, see col. 8, line 45 – col. 9, line 19.

With respect to claim 13, see Fig. 1.

Claim Rejections Using Nelson as a Base Reference

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claims 22, 24, 26, 27, 29-31, 33, 34, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent NO. 6,628,644 B1 to Nelson et al. (hereinafter "Nelson"), newly cited.

With respect to claim 30, see the following paragraphs for details on how Nelson anticipates particular limitations within the claim.

The limitation "a device capable of participating in call sessions" reads on the web client network device, which runs a web browser such as computer 24 (Fig. 1, Fig. 3, and col. 5, lines 1-15).[1]

[1] Interpreting Nelson's web browser as the claimed "device capable of participating in call sessions" (e.g., claim 30) that participates by sending a call request to establish the call or by performing multiple other call session functions (Fig. 3, hold, transfer, etc.) while the actual voice communications takes place on another component (e.g., IP phone 22a) is consistent with both the applicant's claim content and applicant's specification. Regarding content, the applicant fails to recite in the subject claims that the device itself carries out voice communications. Further, applicant has demonstrated that applicant will expressly claim additional, narrowing limitations in the body of the claim in order to recite this feature (e.g., claim 1, "communicating, by the terminal, voice data over the packet-based network..."). Thus, claims that lack this expressly recited feature (e.g., claims 22, 24, and 30) should be interpreted more broadly as not requiring this feature. This interpretation is also consistent with the applicant's specification, which discloses an alternate embodiment where "various software layers, routines, or modules discussed herein may be executable on control units in corresponding terminals (page 11, line 28 – page 12, line 11). Thus, a first terminal (i.e., the claimed "device") may execute routines and modules to send the call request and a corresponding terminal may execute routines and modules to support the actual voice communication similar to Nelson.

The limitation "a display" reads on Fig. 3, where a web page includes speed dial buttons 104, which is displayed through a web browser. The speed dial buttons 104 are a selectable browser links to web server (IP phone) functionality (col. 7, lines 32-50 and col. 8, lines 16-26). Since the web page is coded in hypertext markup language (html) (col. 5, lines 1-30 and col. 6, lines 16-25), then the links are also hypertext links.

The limitation "a storage device to store hyperlinks associated with identifiers of callees" reads on the various web client computer running the web browser (e.g., Fig. 1, computer 24), which store the html web pages (and associated speed dial hyperlinks as discussed above) (col. 5, lines 1-31).

The limitation "a controller" and "a routine" reads on the computer (e.g., computer 24), which inherently comprises a processor (controller) that executes stored programs (executable routines) such as the web browser and HTML interpreteter (col. 5, lines 1-15).

The limitation "to present at least one of the hyperlinks on the display and to generate a call request to establish a call session over the packet-based data network in response to selection of the at least one hyperlink" reads on Nelson as follows. The web browser display includes hypertext links as discussed above (Fig. 3). When the user selects the hyperlink, a hypertext transfer protocol (http) request is transferred to the web server in the IP phone (col. 5, lines 21-

44). The call is established over Internet 40 (packet based network) by the IP phone in response. Thus, selecting the hyperlink (e.g., speed dial button) functions as a call setup request.[2]

Claim 22 differs substantively from claim 30 in that claim 22 recites that the hyperlink is associated with a uniform resource locater ("URL") containing the logical identifier of the callee where the logical identifier is contained in the call request. Selecting the speed dial button 104 (hyperlink) results in generating an associated URL as discussed above. The URL contains information that is used, after parsing and domain name service (DNS) lookup (col. 5, lines 25-30), to request that the web server (IP phone) set up a call to the telephone number of the called party (callee) corresponding to the selected speed dial button. Therefore, the URL is a call request containing the logical identifier of the callee (called party). See the claim 30 rejection for further details.

Claims 24 and 29 differ substantively from claim 22 in that they recite program instructions and data signals embodied in a carrier wave that perform functions equivalent to the functions performed by the device of claim 22. The system is implemented as a computer based system (Fig. 1) and thus executes program instructions in order to perform the various browsing and dialing functions. The system is also implemented via the Internet (data signal embodied in a carrier wave) (Fig. 1). See the claim 22 and 30 rejections for further details.

[2] A typical telephone, when sending a call request, will send data comprising the number corresponding to a keypad pressed (e.g., DTMF signaling) or a series of numbers (DTMF telephone number) corresponding to a speed dial selection. Thus sending data comprising the number corresponding to a speed dial hyperlink selection reads upon a "call request" according to the plain and conventional meaning of the term to one of ordinary skill.

With respect to claims 26, and 27, see Fig. 3 and the claim 1 rejection for additional details. The speed dial hyperlink is associated with the telephone number of the called party.

With respect to claim 13, see Fig. 1.

With respect to claim 21, see Fig. 3 and the claims 7 and 22 rejections above.

With respect to claim 34, see Fig. 1, Internet 40.

With respect to claim 38, both signaling and voice data are exchanged via the Internet using an Internet protocol layer during a call session.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1-3, 13, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson in view of Wood.

Claim 1 differs substantively from the independent claims discussed above in that claim 1 expressly recites that the terminal communicates the voice data. Nelson discloses all within the claims (see the independent claim rejections above) except this substantive difference.

However, Wood disclose a similar system (see the Wood, 102 claim 1 rejection above) where the call request and voice communication functions are integrated into one terminal (col. 3, lines 55-57).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate into one terminal the call setup and voice communication terminals disclosed by Nelson and as taught by Wood.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the cost of manufacture by integrating the functions into one terminal. Further, user-friendliness would have been increased by having both functions easily available at one unit. Finally, Wood suggests that the choice of whether to combine the functions into one terminal (i.e., the "form of the web browser") is "entirely arbitrary" (col. 3, lines 49-55).

With respect to claim 2, see Fig. 3 and the claim 1 rejection for additional details. The speed dial hyperlink is associated with the telephone number of the called party.

With respect to claim 3, see the claim 1 rejection for further details.

With respect to claim 13, see Fig. 1.

With respect to claim 14, see Fig. 1, Internet 40.

Claims 4, 6, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson as applied (if applicable) to claim 1, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,310,873 B1 to Rainis et al. (Hereinafter "Rainis"), of record.

The subject claims differ substantively from claims 1, 7, and 22 in that they recite additional limitations directed to accessing rules information to determine further information (e.g., charge information) to add to the logical identifier of the called party and to provide charge information for a toll call.

Nelson discloses all within the claim (see the claim 1, 7, and 22 rejections for further details) except accessing rules information to determine further information (e.g., charge information for the toll call) to add to the logical identifier of the called party.

Rainis (similarly to Nelson) is directed to a system for establishing telephony calls over the Internet (abstract). Rainis also teaches that the client accesses rules information (basic payment models such as payment by credit card) to add additional information such as method of payment and charge information such as credit card number to the receiving party's telephone number (logical identifier) (col. 5, lines 1-15). The additional information is used to supplement (append) the telephone number.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add to the logical identifier of the called party as disclosed by the Internet telephony system of Nelson additional information and charge information as taught by the Internet telephony system of Rainis.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the cost to operate an Internet telephony network by providing information that allows the Internet telephony provider to quickly and accurately charge back to the customer for the use of actual resources used during the call. Such billing would have been notoriously well known in the art of telephone systems. For example, calling card calls require the caller to add additional charge information (e.g., account number) when placing the call. In addition, the user-friendliness, efficiency, and flexibility of the Internet telephony system would have been because adding additional information that allows the calling party to select desired method of payments such as electronic cash, credit cards, or tokens (Rainis, col. 5, lines 1-8).

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson in view of Rainis as applied to claims 1 and 4 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,134,319 to Burg et al. ("Burg"), of record.

Nelson as modified fails to teach determining if the call is local or long distance and adding prefix information (special character) if the call is long distance.

However Burg (similarly to Nelson) teaches of system that remotely initiates a call via a data network (Fig. 1) and that determines if the call is local/long distance adding a prefix number if necessary (Fig. 4 and col. 5, lines 5-8)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add local/long/prefix information as taught by the remote dialing system of Burg to the remote dialing system of Nelson.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to increase user-friendliness, efficiency, and accuracy but avoiding the "requirement for the caller to remember, or know, these access codes when placing a call [] a drawback that can make placing an out-of-area phone call burdensome" (Burg, col. 1, lines 13-54).

Claims 14, 20, 21, 35-37, 39, 41 and 42, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson in view of Wood (if applicable) or Rainis (if applicable) as applied to (if applicable) claims 1, 19, 22, 24 , 29, and 30 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,553,515 B1 to Gross et al. (Hereinafter "Gross"), of record.

Claim 14 differs substantively from claim 30 in that claim 14 recites that the call request comprises a session initiation protocol (SIP) message.[3]

[3] Interpreting Nelson's web browser as the device that sends the call request to establish the call while the actual voice communications takes place on another device (e.g., IP phone 22a) is consistent with both the applicant's claim content and applicant's specification (see footnote 1 for further details). The IP phone 22a establishes voice

Nelson discloses all within the claim (see the claim 1 rejection for further details) except that the call request comprises a SIP message.

Gross (similarly to Nelson) is directed to a system for establishing telephony calls over the Internet (abstract). Gross also teaches that the SIP protocol is used to set up calls over the Internet (col. 5, lines 5-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the use of SIP protocol to set up a call over the Internet as taught by the Internet telephony system of Gross to the Internet telephony system of Nelson.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to conform to Internet standards where SIP is a standard protocol to initiate data sessions on the Internet (Gross, col. 5, lines 6-7). In addition, the flexibility and versatility of call setup would have been increased because SIP provides enhanced services such as call forwarding and also handles other address formats such as H.323 telephone numbers (Gross, col. 5, lines 6-26).

With respect to claim 20, see Fig. 3 and the claim 1 rejection.

With respect to claim 21, see Fig. 3 and the claim 7 and 22 rejections above.

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communications over an IP network and thus is entirely suitable to SIP modification based on the call request data it

With respect to claims 35-37, 39, 41, and 42, see the claim 14 rejection for further details.

Claims 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson in view of Gross as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Burg. The teaching of Burg would have been an obvious addition to Nelson in view of Gross for the same reasons as set forth in the claim 5 rejection above. The resulting modification would have resulted in a storage device containing call rules to determine whether the call is local or long distance and adding special characters (e.g., prefix numbers) if necessary.

Claims 8-12, 23, 25, 28, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson as applied to (if applicable) claims 1, 22, and 24 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,453,034 to Donovan et al. (hereinafter "Donovan"), of record.

Although Nelson discloses a URL that identifies a telephone number, Nelson fails to disclose that the URL actually contains both a telephone number and a protocol identifier that identifies the URL as telephony related where the URL is copied into another storage.[4]

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receives from the web browser.

[4] Interpreting Nelson's web browser as the device that sends the call request URL to establish the call while the actual voice communications takes place on another device (e.g., IP phone 22a) is consistent with both the applicant's claim content and applicant's specification (see footnote 1 for further details). The IP phone 22a establishes voice communications over an IP network and thus is entirely suitable to SIP URL modification based on the URL call request data it receives from the web browser.

However Donovan (similarly to Nelson) teaches of an Internet telephony system (abstract) where the URL includes a telephone number and protocol identifier (SIP) that identifies the URL as telephony related (col. 3, lines 45-60). The URL is also copied into another storage as it is transported across the IP network in order to initiate a real time protocol (RTP) sessions. Id.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a telephone number and protocol identifier that identifies the URL as telephony related where the URL is copied as taught by the Internet telephony of Donovan to the Internet telephony system of Nelson.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to conform to Internet standards where SIP is a standard protocol to initiate data sessions on the Internet. In addition, the flexibility and versatility of call setup would have been increased because SIP provides enhanced services such as call forwarding and also handles other address formats such as H.323 telephone numbers.

Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,360,254 B1 to Linden et al. (hereinafter "Linden"), newly cited. Linden has been provided in response to applicant's traverse of the examiner's taking of Official Notice in the last Office action.

Although Nelson teaches that the system provides an e-mail routine (col. 7, lines 40-45), Nelson fails to specifically disclose that the e-mail system adds the hyperlink to the e-mail message.

However, Linden (similarly to Nelson) teaches of a system comprising a server that provides access to private data (abstract). The web server accomplishes this function by providing hyperlinks to the e-mail message (col. 7, lines 11-29).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add an e-mail routine capable of adding hyperlinks to e-mail as taught by Linden to the e-mail routine disclosed by Nelson.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to conform to e-mail standards, which support the inclusion of hyperlinks within e-mail messages. In addition, user-friendliness, versatility, and efficiency would have been increased by allowing an e-mail recipient the ability to directly access a desired website by clicking on any URL included in a received message, as is notoriously well known in the art. Finally, user friendliness, efficiency, and security would have bee increased by allowing the user to access private data "by simply selecting the hyperlink from within an email application that interacts with a browser program" thus the "user can...access the resource without having to remember or reenter the private URL" (Linden, col. 4, lines 25-34).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 18 is allowed. See the last Office action for further details regarding the examiner's reasons for allowance.

Conclusion

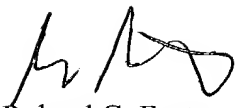
Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Roland Foster whose telephone number is (703) 305-1491. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan S. Tsang, can be reached on (703) 305-4895. The fax phone number for this group is (703) 872-9309.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to customer service whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.



Roland G. Foster
Primary Patent Examiner
October 18, 2004